R E P O R T R E S U M E S

ED 017 588 UD 004 987

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS OF NEGROES IN THE UNITED STATES. CURRENT POPULATION REPORTS, SERIES P-23, NO. 24.

BY- MILLER, HERMAN P. NEWMAN, DOROTHY K.
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS (DEPT. OF LABOR)

REPORT NUMBER BLS-332 PUB DATE OCT 67
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS (DEPT. COMMERCE), SUITLAND,MD
EDRS PRICE MF-$0.50 HC-$4.00 98P.

DESCRIPTORS- *STATISTICAL DATA, *NEGROES, *SOCIAL FACTORS, *ECONOMIC FACTORS, CENSUS FIGURES, POPULATION DISTRIBUTION, INCOME, NEGRO EMPLOYMENT, NEGRO EDUCATION, NEGRO HOUSING, HEALTH, FAMILY LIFE, MILITARY PERSONNEL, VOTING, SLUMS, TABLES (DATA),

THIS STATISTICAL REPORT ON CHANGES IN THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC LIFE OF AMERICAN NEGROES IS DERIVED PRIMARILY FROM CENSUS OR FEDERAL GOVERNMENT STUDIES. TEXTUAL AND TABULAR DATA ARE PRESENTED ON POPULATION DISTRIBUTION, INCOME, EMPLOYMENT, EDUCATION, HOUSING CONDITIONS, LIVING CONDITIONS AND HEALTH, THE FAMILY, MILITARY AND VOTING PARTICIPATION, AND CONDITIONS IN LOW INCOME AREAS. IT IS NOTED THAT SOME ASPECTS OF THESE CONDITIONS SHOW "GREAT IMPROVEMENT" WHEREAS OTHERS ARE DETERIORATING. MORE NEGROES THAN EVER BEFORE ARE BECOMING MIDDLE CLASS AND HAVE HIGHER INCOMES, MORE YEARS OF SCHOOLING, AND LOWER UNEMPLOYMENT RATES. HOWEVER FOR POOR NEGROES CONDITIONS ARE EITHER STAGNATING OR WORSENING. THIS DOCUMENT IS ALSO AVAILABLE FROM THE SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS, U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D.C. 20402, FOR $0.55. (NH)

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION & WELFARE
OFFICE OF EDUCATION

THIS DOCUMENT HAS BEEN REPRODUCED EXACTLY AS RECEIVED FROM THE PERSON OR ORGANIZATION ORIGINATING IT. POINTS OF VIEW OR OPINIONS STATED DO NOT NECESSARILY REPRESENT OFFICIAL OFFICE OF EDUCATION POSITION OR POLICY.

ED017588

Up 004 787

BLS Report No. 332
Current Population Reports, Series P-23, No. 24

04987

SOCIAL and ECONOMIC CONDITIONS of NEGROES in the UNITED STATES

October 1967

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

PREFACE

This report is the joint work of the Bureau of the Census and Bureau of Labor Statistics staff. Herman P. Miller of the Bureau of the Census and Dorothy K. Newman of the Bureau of Labor Statistics directed the project and prepared the text.

We wish to acknowledge especially the contributions of Mrs. Nampeo D. R. McKenney of the Census Bureau and Mrs. Sylvia S. Small of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Much of the material in this report was assembled from other agencies whose personnel contributed willingly and with the exercise of outstanding professional judgment. We are deeply grateful to the Department of Defense, the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, the Department of Housing and Urban Development, and the Veterans Administration. Respected and knowledgeable private sources, such as the Southern Regional Council, the Potomac Institute, and Ebony Magazine, filled gaps in our knowledge about voting and voter participation. To all of these and others who provided guidance we wish to express appreciation.

Arthur M. Ross, Commissioner
Bureau of Labor Statistics

A. Ross Eckler, Director
Bureau of the Census

Second Printing

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 20402, 55 cents. Annual subscription (Series P-20, P-23, P-25, P-27, P-28 summaries, P-60, and P-65, combined), $5.00; foreign mailing, $6.50.

CONTENTS

		Page
Introduction		VII
I	Population Distribution	1
	Total and Negro population, 1900, 1940, 1950, 1960, and 1966	3
	Percent distribution of the population, by region, 1940, 1950, 1960, and 1966	4
	Negroes as a percent of the total population in the United States and each region, 1940, 1950, 1960, and 1966	5
	Estimated net migration, by region, 1940-1966	6
	Percent distribution by birthplace of population living in metropolitan areas, 1958	7
	Population change by location, inside and outside metropolitan areas, 1950-1966	8
	Percent distribution of population by location, inside and outside metropolitan areas, 1950, 1960, and 1966	9
	Negroes as a percent of total population by location, inside and outside metropolitan areas, and by size of metropolitan areas, 1950, 1960, and 1966	10
	Proportion of Negroes in each of the 30 largest cities, 1950, 1960, and estimated 1965	11
	Percent of all Negroes in selected cities living in census tracts grouped according to proportion Negro in 1960 and 1964-1966	12
II	Income	13
	Median income of nonwhite families as a percent of white family income, 1950-1966	15
	Family income in 1966, and comparison of Negro and white family income, 1965 and 1966, by region	16
	Percent of families with income of $7,000 or more, 1947-1966	17
	Percent distribution of family income in 1947, 1960, and 1966	18
	Influence of number of earners on family income, 1966	19
	Median income of nonwhite male and female persons, by region, 1966	20
	Median income of men 25 years old and over, by educational attainment, 1966	21
	Families below the poverty level, 1959-1966	22
	Characteristics of families below the poverty level, 1966	23
	Location of all nonwhite families and of nonwhite families below the poverty level, 1965	24
	Number and percent of persons below the poverty level and of persons receiving welfare, 1966.	25
III	Employment	27
	Number of employed and unemployed persons, 1960-1967	29
	Unemployment rates, 1949-1967	30
	Unemployment rates for married men, 1962-1967	31
	Unemployment by sex and age, 1967 (first 9 months)	32
	Unemployed teenagers and percent still in school, 1963, 1966, and 1967	33
	Work and school status of nonwhite teenagers, 1967 (first 6 months)	34
	Labor force participation rates, by age and sex, 1966	35
	Men not in the labor force, by age, 1967 (average first 8 months)	36
	Average unemployment and long-term unemployment in the labor force, 1967 (first 9 months)	37
	Estimated effect of survey undercount	38

CONTENTS—Continued

		Page
III	Employment--Continued	
	Employment by occupation, 1966, and change, 1960-1966	39
	Employment by broad occupational groups, 1960 and 1966	40
	Employment by occupation and sex, 1966	41
	Nonwhites as a percent of all workers in selected occupations, 1960 and 1966	42
IV	Education	43
	Percent enrolled in school, by age, 1960 and 1966	45
	Educational attainment of persons 25 to 29 years old, by sex, 1960 and 1966	46
	Percent of population 25 to 34 years old who completed 4 years of college or more, by sex, 1960 and 1965	47
	Percent of Negro pupils in schools in which they are in the majority, by region, Fall 1965	48
	Achievement on national standardized tests of reading and other school subjects, Fall 1965	49
V	Housing	51
	Percent of occupied housing not meeting specified criteria, by location, 1960 and 1966	53
	Percent of occupied housing not meeting specified criteria, by region and location, 1966	54
	Change in quality of housing, 1960-1966	55
	Increase in occupied housing meeting specified criteria, by location, 1960-1966	56
	Percent of housing overcrowded or seriously overcrowded, 1960	57
	Financial characteristics of owner-occupied single-family houses, 1960	58
VI	Living Conditions and Health	59
	Percent of family expenditures and family characteristics, by income group, for the urban population, 1960-1961	61
	Percent of households owning selected durables, January 1967	62
	Life expectancy in prime working years, 1960 and 1965	63
	Maternal and infant mortality rates, 1940, 1950, and 1960-1965	64
	Physician and dental visits within the past year, average and for selected income groups, July 1963-June 1964	65
	Days of disability per person per year, July 1962-June 1963, and percent of population with activity limitations resulting from chronic illnesses	66
VII	The Family	67
	Composition of families, 1950, 1955, 1960, and 1966	69
	Marital status of female heads of families, 1960 and 1966	70
	Families by sex of head, by income group, 1966	71
	Percent of ever-married women separated from husbands because of marital discord, 1950-1966	72
	Illegitimate births, 1940-1965	73
	Estimated illegitimate births per 1,000 unmarried women, by age, 1940, 1950, 1960, and 1965	74
	Percent of children living with both parents, 1960-1966	75
	Percent of children living with both parents, by family income in 1959	76
	Fertility rates, 1955-1965	77
	Children ever born to all women 35-39 years old, by level of education (1960 figures)	78

CONTENTS—Continued

		Page
VIII	Military and Voting	79
	Percent of men 18 to 24 years old entering the Armed Forces, 1966	81
	Results of pre-induction examinations of draftees by selective service, 1966	82
	Negro men in the Armed Forces, June 30, 1967	83
	Negro officers and enlisted men in the Armed Forces, June 30, 1967	84
	First term reenlistments of servicemen, 1964, 1965, and 1966	85
	Percent of all war veterans who obtained specified benefits	86
	Persons voting, 1964 and 1966	87
	Percent of persons of voting age who voted in the Presidential election of 1964, by region	88
	Negro voter registration in the South, March 1964 and June 1967	89
	Negro legislators and Negroes elected to other public office, 1962, 1964, and 1966	90
IX	Conditions in Low-Income Areas	91
	Nonwhite families in poverty areas of large cities, 1960 and 1966	93
	Percent of nonwhite families living in the poverty areas of large cities with incomes below the poverty level, 1960 and 1966	94
	Changes in conditions of Negroes in the poverty areas of Cleveland, Hough, and the remainder of Cleveland, 1960 and 1965	95
	Changes in conditions of Negroes in the Watts area of Los Angeles, 1960 and 1965	96
	Employment conditions in nine seriously disadvantaged slum areas in November 1966	97

NOTE

In this report data are shown for both the "Negro" population and for the "nonwhite" population as a whole. In both text and tables the term "Negro" is used only when the relevant data are available exclusively for Negroes. The term "nonwhite" is used whenever data for Negroes alone are not available or not available over the period of time shown. Generally, statistics for the national nonwhite population reflect the condition of Negroes, since about 92 percent of the nonwhite population is Negro.

Social and Economic Conditions of Negroes in the United States

INTRODUCTION

This is a statistical report about the social and economic condition of the Negro population of the United States. It shows the changes that have taken place during recent years in income, employment, education, housing, health and other major aspects of life. The report was prepared jointly by the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Bureau of the Census.

Virtually all of the statistics are from the Census or from Federal Government studies designed and conducted by technical experts. Many of the figures have been previously published. Others are scheduled to appear soon in regularly recurring government reports. Some of the data were tabulated specially for this report.

The aim throughout has been to assemble data to be used by government agencies at all levels, and by the general public, to help develop informed judgments on how the Negro is faring in this country.

A statistical report cannot present the complete picture because it is necessarily limited to those aspects of life which can be measured. Many elements which are crucial for a dignified life in a society of equals cannot be measured. Yet much can be learned from a careful examination of the factual evidence at hand.

The statistics provide a mixed picture. There are signs of great improvement in some sections and of deterioration in others. The data show that large numbers of Negroes are for the first time in American history entering into the middle-income bracket and into better environments in which to raise their families.

Yet others remain trapped in the poverty of the slums, their living conditions either unchanged or deteriorating.

The kaleidoscopic pattern begins to make sense only when we stop thinking of the Negro as a homogeneous, undifferentiated group and begin to think of Negroes as individuals who differ widely in their aspirations, abilities, experiences and opportunities.

Millions of Negroes have uprooted themselves in search of better jobs, greater freedom and wider horizons. Many have taken advantage of education and training programs in recent years. The fact that these opportunities exist, and that large numbers of Negroes are using them, proves that there are open avenues of upward mobility in our society. Many who were at the bottom are finding their way up the economic ladder.

The substantial improvement in the national averages for Negroes in income, employment, education, housing and other subjects covered in this report reflect the widespread nature of the social and economic gains experienced by most Negroes in recent years.

Yet, large numbers are living in areas where conditions are growing worse.

In part, the deterioration in the poorest Negro neighborhoods reflects the fact that these areas are constantly losing their most successful people to better neighborhoods, leaving behind the most impoverished. As a first home in the city, these areas also attract rural newcomers who come with the hope—as did immigrants of previous generations—of making a better living, but with few skills to equip them for urban life.

This complicated pattern of progress mixed with some retrogression makes it hazardous to generalize about the social and economic conditions of Negroes in America. The statistics show dramatic achievements; they also reveal a large remaining gap between the circumstances of whites and Negroes.

# # #

The single most important fact in the economic life of most Americans—white and Negro alike—is the great productivity of our economy. Millions of Negroes who just a few years ago had small jobs, small incomes and even smaller hopes have made considerable gains.

● Although Negro family income remains low in comparison with the rest of the population, the incomes of both whites and Negroes are at an all-time high and during the last year the gap between the two groups has significantly narrowed.

Still, despite the gains, Negro family income is only 58% of white income. A majority of Negro families still live in the Southern Region where incomes are far below the national average and where employment opportunities for them are

more restricted than elsewhere. Outside the South, Negroes do much better. In the Northeast Region—the median family income for Negro families is $5,400—two-thirds the white median; in the North Central area, the median income of Negro families is $5,900—about three-fourths the white median.

•Today, over 28% of the nonwhite* families receive more than $7,000 a year—more than double the proportion with incomes that high seven years ago, as measured in constant dollars taking into account changes in prices. Outside the Southern Region, the percentage of Negro families with incomes of $7,000 or more rises to 38%.

The incidence of poverty among nonwhite families remains high, with about one out of three classified as poor. Still, just six years ago one out of two of the nonwhite families were poor. Last year, the number of nonwhites in poverty was reduced by 151,000 families. The majority of nonwhites who are poor work for a living and are not dependent upon welfare assistance.

Whites and Negroes have both benefited from the prosperous conditions of recent years. Continued prosperity for more than six years has brought with it increased job opportunities. Many who had been out of work have moved into jobs; others who worked only part time are now working full time or over time; and still others who were employed at menial tasks have taken advantage of the opportunity for upgrading their skills or status.

●Unemployment rates for nonwhites are still twice those of whites, but the level for both groups has dropped dramatically. For nonwhite married men, who are the chief providers in nearly three-fourths of the nonwhite homes, the unemployment rate dropped at a faster rate than for white married men during the last five years and now stands at about 3-1/2%.

Despite the decline in the unemployment rate, nonwhite males are somewhat more likely to be "not in the labor force," that is, neither working nor looking for work.

Further, unemployment has not decreased sharply everywhere. Teenage unemployment continues very high at 26%. In one of the worst areas of Cleveland

*Data for "Negroes" were used where available; in all other cases the data are shown for "nonwhites." Statistics for "nonwhites" generally reflect the condition of Negroes.

(Hough) unemployment rates from 1960 to 1965 moved downward less than 2 points—and remained at 14% in 1965. The subemployment rate, which reflects part-time work, discouraged workers, and low-paid workers, was 33% in 1966 in the "worst" areas of nine large cities.

●The decline in unemployment and the rise in income reflected an expanding range of well-paying jobs. The number of nonwhites in professional, white-collar and skilled jobs went up by nearly half during the past six years.

Even with this substantial progress, it should be noted that Negroes are still far less likely to be in the better jobs. For the first time, however, the numbers of Negroes moving into good jobs has been of sizeable proportions. Since 1960, there has been a net increase of about 250,000 nonwhite professional and managerial workers, 280,000 clerical and sales workers, 190,000 craftsmen, and 160,000 operatives in the steel, automobile, and other durable goods manufacturing industries. There was a net increase of nearly 900,000 nonwhite workers in jobs that tend to have good pay or status during the past six years. Yet, many Negroes remain behind: a nonwhite man is still about three times as likely as a white man to be in a low-paying job as a laborer or service worker.

●Education has often been considered as the key to economic success in our society. Recent improvements for nonwhites in this area parallel those previously described in employment and income.

Six years ago, nonwhite young men averaged two years less schooling than white young men. Today the gap is only one-half year. Nonwhite teenage boys are completing high school and going into college in increasing proportions, and for the first time the typical nonwhite young man can be said to be a high school graduate.

Despite the gains in "years of education attained," the only data available that deal with the "level of achievement" show a major gap: Negro students test out at substantially lower levels than white youths; up to 3 years less in the twelfth grade. Further, about 43% of Negro youth are rejected for military service because of "mental" reasons, compared with an 8% rate for white youth.

One of the encouraging signs revealed by this statistical study is the very active participation of Negroes in voting and registration.

Outside of the South, almost as large a proportion of Negro as white adults voted in the 1964 Presidential election. Almost 70% of all registered Negroes voted in the 1966 Congressional election. By 1966 there were over 140 Negroes in State legislatures, almost triple the number four years earlier.

•One of the somber notes sounded by this report concerns the increase in residential segregation: a survey of 12 cities in which special censuses have been taken shows increased rates of segregation in eight cities.

•But perhaps the most distressing evidence presented in this report indicates that conditions are stagnant or deteriorating in the poorest areas.

About half a million poor Negro families—10% of the total—have lived all their lives in rural areas with very limited opportunites for improvement in education, employment, housing or income.

Another 10%—half a million Negro families—have incomes below the poverty line and live in poor neighborhoods of large central cities. This tenth lives in comparatively wretched conditions—many have poor housing; a sizeable proportion are "broken families;" they are at the bottom of the job ladder; and they have the highest unemployment rates.

•The unevenness of social and economic progress among Negroes can be seen most dramatically in the results of the Census that was taken in Cleveland two years ago.

Outside of the poor neighborhoods in Cleveland, Negro families made major gains between 1960 and 1965. Average incomes rose, the incidence of poverty and the number of broken families were reduced.

But in the poorest neighborhoods, all of these social indicators showed decline.

In Hough, which is one of the worst of the poor neighborhoods, the incidence of poverty increased, the proportion of broken homes increased, and the male unemployment rate was virtually unchanged. A similar study was made in various neighborhoods in South Los Angeles after the riot in Watts several years ago, and showed much the same pattern.

Despite the general improvement in the conditions of life for Negroes nationally, conditions have grown worse in places like Hough and Watts. As Negro families succeed, they tend to move out of these economically and socially depressed areas to better neighborhoods where they and their children have the opportunity to lead a better life. They leave behind increasing problems of deprivation in the heart of our largest cities.

The facts in this report thus show a mixture of sound and substantial progress, on the one hand, and large unfulfilled needs on the other. They do not warrant complacency. Neither do they justify pessimism or despair.

1 Population Distribution

The percent of Negroes in the total population has remained about the same since the turn of the century.

Total and Negro Population, 1900, 1940, 1950, 1960, and 1966

	Population (in millions)		Percent Negro
	Total	Negro	
1900*	76.0	8.8	12
1940*	131.7	12.9	10
1950*	150.7	15.0	10
1960	179.3	18.8	11
1966	194.0	21.5	11

* Data exclude Alaska and Hawaii.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Despite Negroes' substantial migration from the South during the past 26 years, 55 percent of all Negroes still live in the South.

Percent Distribution of the Population, by Region,* 1940, 1950, 1960, and 1966

	Negro				White			
	1940**	1950**	1960	1966	1940**	1950**	1960	1966
United States	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
South	77	68	60	55	27	27	27	28
North	22	28	34	37	62	59	56	55
Northeast	11	13	16	17	29	28	26	26
North Central	11	15	18	20	33	31	30	29
West	1	4	6	8	11	14	16	17

---

* Except where noted, when data for regions are shown in this and succeeding tables, the standard Census definition for each region is used. In that definition, the South includes the States of the Old Confederacy as well as Delaware, the District of Columbia, Kentucky, Maryland, Oklahoma, and West Virginia.

** Data exclude Alaska and Hawaii.

NOTE.--In this report, numbers or percentages may not always add to totals, because of rounding.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

The percent of Negroes has been declining in the South and rising elsewhere. Negroes, nevertheless, are less than 10 percent of the population in the North and West, but 20 percent in the South.

Negroes as a Percent of the Total Population in the United States and Each Region, 1940, 1950, 1960, and 1966

	1940*	1950*	1960	1966
United States	10	10	11	11
South	24	22	21	20
North	4	5	7	8
Northeast	4	5	7	8
North Central	4	5	7	8
West	1	3	4	5

* Data exclude Alaska and Hawaii.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

281-288 O-67—2

A net total of 3.7 million nonwhites left the South for other United States regions between 1940 and 1966.

Estimated Net Migration,* by Region, 1940-1966
(In thousands)

	Nonwhite	White
South	-3,704	+930
All other regions	+3,722	+5,084

* Includes net migration from abroad.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

More than half the nonwhites but only one-third of the whites living in metropolitan areas in 1958 were born in small cities, towns, rural areas, or on farms.

Percent Distribution by Birthplace of Population Living in Metropolitan Areas, 1958*

	Nonwhite	White
Born in--		
United States	100	100
Metropolitan areas	46	67
Small cities, towns, and rural	54	33

* Later data are not available.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

The population increase among Negroes since 1950 has been almost all in central cities of metropolitan areas--5.6 million in a total increase of 6.5 million. On the other hand, most of the whites' increase has been in the urban fringe or metropolitan suburbs--27.7 million in a total increase of 35.6 million.

Population Change by Location, Inside and Outside Metropolitan Areas, 1950-1966

(Numbers in millions)

	Population					
	Negro			White		
	1950	1960	1966	1950	1960	1966
United States	15.0	18.8	21.5	135.2	158.8	170.8
Metropolitan areas	8.4	12.2	14.8	80.3	99.7	109.0
Central cities	6.5	9.7	12.1	45.5	47.7	46.4
Urban fringe	1.9	2.5	2.7	34.8	52.0	62.5
Smaller cities, towns, and rural	6.7	6.7	6.7	54.8	59.2	61.8

	Change, 1950-1966			
	Negro		White	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
United States	6.5	43	35.6	26
Metropolitan areas	6.4	77	28.7	36
Central cities	5.6	87	.9	2
Urban fringe	.8	42	27.7	79
Smaller cities, towns, and rural	(Z)	1	7.0	13

Z Rounds to less than 500,000.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

A growing majority of both Negroes and whites live in metropolitan areas. The Negroes in metropolitan areas are concentrated in the central cities where 56 percent of all Negroes now live. Whites live predominantly outside of metropolitan central cities--either in suburbs or small places. Only about one-fourth of the white population is in central cities.

Percent Distribution of Population by Location, Inside and Outside Metropolitan Areas, 1950, 1960, and 1966

	Negro			White		
	1950	1960	1966	1950	1960	1966
United States	100	100	100	100	100	100
Metropolitan areas	56	65	69	59	63	64
Central cities	43	51	56	34	30	27
Urban fringe	13	13	13	26	33	37
Smaller cities, towns, and rural	44	35	31	41	37	36

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Negroes today are 20 percent of the total population of central cities in metropolitan areas, compared to 12 percent in 1950. The larger the city involved, the faster the Negro population is growing and the greater the percent of Negroes. Negroes are 26 percent of the population in cities of metropolitan areas with 1,000,000 or more people, compared to 13 percent in 1950. Only 4 percent of the suburban population is Negro.

Negroes as a Percent of Total Population by Location, Inside and Outside Metropolitan Areas, and by Size of Metropolitan Areas, 1950, 1960, and 1966

	Percent Negro		
	1950	1960	1966
United States	10	11	11
Metropolitan areas	9	11	12
Central cities	12	17	20
Central cities in metropolitan areas* of--			
1,000,000 or more	13	19	26**
250,000 to 1,000,000	12	15	20**
Under 250,000	12	12	12**
Urban fringe	5	5	4
Smaller cities, towns, and rural	11	10	10

* In metropolitan areas of population shown as of 1960.

** Percent nonwhite; data for Negroes are not available. The figures used are estimated to be closely comparable to those for Negroes alone, using a check for Negro and nonwhite percentages in earlier years.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Among the 30 largest cities of the Nation, only the District of Columbia had more Negroes than whites by 1965. In most of the remaining cities Negroes were substantially less than one-third of the population in 1965. Nevertheless Negroes are increasing as a percent of the total population in almost all of the largest cities.

Proportion of Negroes in Each of the 30 Largest Cities, 1950, 1960, and Estimated 1965

	1950	1960	(Estimate)* 1965
New York, N.Y.	10	14	18
Chicago, Ill.	14	23	28
Los Angeles, Calif.	9	14	17
Philadelphia, Pa.	18	26	31
Detroit, Mich.	16	29	34
Baltimore, Md.	24	35	38
Houston, Tex.	21	23	23
Cleveland, Ohio	16	29	34
Washington, D.C.	35	54	66
St. Louis, Mo.	18	29	36
Milwaukee, Wis.	3	8	11
San Francisco, Calif.	6	10	12
Boston, Mass.	5	9	13
Dallas, Tex.	13	19	21
New Orleans, La.	32	37	41
Pittsburgh, Pa.	12	17	20
San Antonio, Tex.	7	7	8
San Diego, Calif.	5	6	7
Seattle, Wash.	3	5	7
Buffalo, N.Y.	6	13	17
Cincinnati, Ohio	16	22	24
Memphis, Tenn.	37	37	40
Denver, Colo.	4	6	9
Atlanta, Ga.	37	38	44
Minneapolis, Minn.	1	2	4
Indianapolis, Ind.	15	21	23
Kansas City, Mo.	12	18	22
Columbus, Ohio	12	16	18
Phoenix, Ariz.	5	5	5
Newark, N.J.	17	34	47

* Except for Cleveland, Buffalo, Memphis, and Phoenix, for which a special census has been made in recent years, these are very rough estimations computed on the basis of the change in relative proportions of Negro births and deaths since 1960.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

In most of the 12 large cities where special censuses were taken in the mid-1960's the percent of Negroes living in neighborhoods of greatest Negro concentration had increased since 1960.

Percent of All Negroes in Selected Cities Living in Census Tracts Grouped According to Proportion Negro in 1960 and 1964-1966*

	Year	All census tracts	75 percent or more Negro	50 to 74 percent Negro	25 to 49 percent Negro	Less than 25 percent Negro
Cleveland, Ohio	1960	100	72	16	8	4
	1965	100	80	12	4	4
Phoenix, Ariz.	1960	100	19	36	24	21
	1965	100	18	23	42	17
Buffalo, N.Y.	1960	100	35	47	6	12
	1966	100	69	10	13	8
Louisville, Ky.	1960	100	57	13	17	13
	1964	100	67	13	10	10
Rochester, N.Y.	1960	100	8	43	17	32
	1964	100	16	45	24	15
Sacramento, Calif.	1960	100	9	-	14	77
	1964	100	8	14	28	50
Des Moines, Iowa	1960	100	-	28	31	41
	1966	100	-	42	19	39
Providence, R.I.	1960	100	-	23	2	75
	1965	100	-	16	46	38
Shreveport, La.	1960	100	79	10	7	4
	1966	100	90	-	6	4
Evansville, Ind.	1960	100	34	27	9	30
	1966	100	59	14	-	27
Little Rock, Ark.	1960	100	33	33	19	15
	1964	100	41	18	22	19
Raleigh, N.C.	1960	100	86	-	7	7
	1966	100	88	4	2	6

* Selected cities of 100,000 or more in which a special census was taken in any of the years 1964-1966. Ranked according to total population at latest census.

- Represents zero.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

II Income

The ratio of nonwhite to white family income rose in 1966, to the highest on record. The ratio is still only about 60 percent for all nonwhite families, and 58 percent for Negro families separately.

Median Income of Nonwhite Families as a Percent of White Family Income, 1950-1966

	All nonwhite	Negro*
1950	54	*
1951	53	*
1952	57	*
1953	56	*
1954	56	*
1955	55	*
1956	53	*
1957	54	*
1958	51	*
1959	52	*
1960	55	*
1961	53	*
1962	53	*
1963	53	*
1964	56	54
1965	55	54
1966	60	58

* The annual figures shown are based on the Current Population Survey. The percent of Negro to white median family income (instead of the percent of nonwhite to white as shown) is available from this survey only from 1964.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

The greatest disparity between Negro and white family income is in the South. In recent years, Negro median family income has ranged from about one-half of the white median in the South to about three-fourths of the white median in the North Central Region.

Family Income in 1966, and Comparison of Negro and White Family Income, 1965 and 1966, by Region

	Median family income, 1966		Negro income as a percent of white	
	Negro	White	1965	1966
United States	$4,463	$7,722	54	58
Northeast	5,397	8,056	64	67
North Central	5,925	8,051	74	74
South	3,422	6,773	49	51
West	5,926	8,217	69	72

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Nonwhite families are moving in large numbers into the middle-income groups. The proportion of nonwhite families with incomes of $7,000 or more was almost 5 times greater in 1966 than in 1947--28 percent compared to 6 percent adjusted for price changes. As large a percent of nonwhite families had over $7,000 income in 1966 as did whites in the midfifties. Outside of the South, 38 percent of nonwhite families had $7,000 income or more in 1966.

Percent of Families with Income of $7,000 or More,* 1947-1966
(Adjusted for price changes, in 1965 dollars)

	Nonwhite	White		Nonwhite	White
1947	6	21	1960	17	41
1948	5	19	1961	17	43
1949	4	19	1962	15	45
1950	5	22	1963	18	47
1951	5	22	1964	21	50
1952	5	24	1965	23	53
1953	9	28	1966:		
1954	8	28	United States	28	55
1955	9	31	South	15	46
1956	10	35	Other regions	38	59
1957	11	35			
1958	11	35			
1959	13	40			

---

* A $7,000 income today was equivalent in purchasing power to about $5,000 in 1947. The proportion of families with incomes of $7,000 and over in 1947 was 2 percent for nonwhite families and 8 percent for the white.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

The rise in incomes in the past 20 years has been shared by nonwhite and white families. While the dollar gap between nonwhite and white family income has increased since 1947, the proportionate increase was greater for the nonwhite. The percent of nonwhite and white families with less than $3,000 purchasing power has been cut in half, adjusted for price changes.

Percent Distribution of Family Income in 1947, 1960, and 1966
(Adjusted for price changes, in 1965 dollars)

	Nonwhite			White		
	1947	1960	1966	1947	1960	1966
Number of families (in millions)	3.1	4.3	4.9	34.2	41.1	44.0
Percent	100	100	100	100	100	100
Under $3,000	65	44	32	27	18	13
$3,000 to $4,999	22	24	24	32	18	14
$5,000 to $6,999	7	16	17	20	23	19
$7,000 to $9,999	5	11	16	13	23	25
$10,000 to $14,999	2	5	9	8	13	20
$15,000 and over		1	3		5	10
Median income	$2,284	$3,441	$4,481	$4,458	$6,244	$7,517
Change, 1947-1966:						
Dollar	(X)	(X)	2,197	(X)	(X)	3,059
Percent	(X)	(X)	96.2	(X)	(X)	68.6

X Not applicable.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Fifty-five percent of all Negro families had more than one earner in 1966 compared to one-half of the white families. Although family income rises with the number of earners, Negro families with multiple earners averaged less income than white families with one earner.

Influence of Number of Earners on Family Income, 1966

	All families	No earners	One earner	Two earners	Three earners (or more)
Negro:					
Percent	100	10	35	40	15
Median income	$4,463	$1,914	$3,728	$5,652	$6,583
White:					
Percent	100	8	43	36	13
Median income	$7,722	$2,358	$6,877	$8,801	$11,464
Negro median income as a percent of white	58	81	54	64	57

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Nonwhite as well as white men earn more than women in all regions.

Median Income of Nonwhite Male and Female Persons, by Region, 1966

	Median income of nonwhite workers		Ratio: Female to male income	
	Male	Female	Nonwhite	White
All wage and salary workers*	$3,864	$1,981	.51	.47
Year-round full-time workers**	4,508	2,934	.65	.58
Northeast	5,196	3,281	.63	.58
North Central	5,703	3,448	.60	.56
South	3,366	2,142	.64	.60
West	6,048	3,875	.64	.59

* With wage and salary income, and including full and part-time workers.

** All persons with income, but most of income from wages and salaries.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

At each educational level, nonwhite men have less income than white men. The disparity is greatest at the college level.

Median Income of Men 25 Years Old and Over, by Educational Attainment, 1966

		Median income, 1966		Nonwhite income as a percent of white
		Nonwhite	White	
Elementary:	Total	$2,632	$3,731	71
	Less than 8 years	2,376	2,945	81
	8 years	3,681	4,611	80
High school:	Total	4,725	6,736	70
	1 to 3 years	4,278	6,189	69
	4 years	5,188	7,068	73
College:	Total	5,928	9,023	66

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

281-288 O-67—3

About 1.7 million nonwhite families and 4.4 million white families were still poor in 1966--about one-third of the nonwhite families and one-tenth of the white. The decline in poverty from 1959 has been substantial for both groups, but somewhat greater among whites.

Families Below the Poverty Level,* 1959-1966

	Percent		Number (in millions)	
	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White
1959	50	15	2.1	6.2
1960	49	15	2.1	6.2
1961	48	14	2.2	5.9
1962	47	13	2.1	5.6
1963	44	12	2.1	5.3
1964	39	12	1.9	5.0
1965	39	11	1.9	4.6
1966	35	10	1.7	4.4

---

* Poverty as defined by the Social Security Administration, taking into account family size, number of children, and farm-nonfarm residence, as well as the amount of family money income. As applied to 1966 incomes, the poverty level of nonfarm residents ranges from $1,560 for a woman 65 years or older living alone to $5,440 for a family of 7 or more persons; it was $3,300 for a nonfarm family of 4 with 2 children.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Nonwhite families in poverty are more likely to be younger and with children to support than are white families who are poor.

Characteristics of Families Below the Poverty Level, 1966

(Percent)

	Nonwhite	White
United States	100	100
Aged family heads*	8	25
All other families	92	75
Nonfarm	84	68
Male head	46	47
Female head	38	22
Farm	8	7
All families with children**	80	57

* Includes only two-person families with head aged 65 years or over.

** Unmarried children under 18.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Large metropolitan areas (of at least 250,000 population) contain two-thirds of all nonwhite families, but only half of all nonwhite families who are poor. The percent who are poor is least in the largest places and greatest on farms and in relatively small places. Half a million of the 1.9 million nonwhite families who were poor in 1965 lived in the largest metropolitan areas (1,000,000 population or more).

Location of All Nonwhite Families and of Nonwhite Families Below the Poverty Level, 1965

	Percent distribution of nonwhite families		Nonwhite families below the poverty level in each location	
	Total	Below the poverty level	Number (in millions)	Percent
United States	100	100	1.9	39
Farm	5	9	.2	68
Nonfarm	95	91	1.6	35
Small towns and rural areas	21	32	.6	56
Metropolitan areas	74	59	1.0	30
1,000,000 or more	45	31	.5	25
250,000 to 1,000,000	21	19	.3	34
Under 250,000 population	8	9	.2	41

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

The great majority of the population and of the poor--nonwhite and white--do not receive welfare assistance. Nonwhites are much more likely to be poor and are proportionately more likely to receive welfare.

Number and Percent of Persons Below the Poverty Level and of Persons Receiving Welfare, 1966

(Numbers in millions)

	Nonwhite	White
Total population	23.2	170.2
Below poverty level	9.6	20.1
Percent of total population	41	12
Receiving welfare	3.2	4.5
Percent of total population	14	3

Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

III Employment

Employment has increased almost steadily in the past 7 years and unemployment has declined for both nonwhite and white workers. The number of nonwhite employed rose 1.1 million in the 7-year period, a 16 percent increase.

Number of Employed and Unemployed Persons,* 1960-1967
(Numbers in millions)

	Employed*		Unemployed*	
	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White
1960	6.9	58.9	.8	3.1
1961	6.8	58.9	1.0	3.7
1962	7.0	59.7	.9	3.1
1963	7.1	60.6	.9	3.2
1964	7.4	61.9	.8	3.0
1965	7.6	63.4	.7	2.7
1966	7.9	65.0	.6	2.3
1967**	8.0	66.1	.6	2.3
Change 1960-1967:**				
Number	+1.1	+7.2	-.2	-.8
Percent	+16	+12	-25	-26

---

* The information on unemployment is obtained from a monthly sample survey of households. All persons 16 years and over are classified as employed, unemployed, or not in the labor force for the calendar week containing the 12th of the month.

The unemployed are persons who did not work or have a job during the survey week, and who had looked for work within the past 4 weeks, and were currently available for work. Also included are those waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off or waiting to report to a new job.

The sum of the employed and the unemployed constitutes the civilian labor force.

** Average of first 9 months, seasonally adjusted.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The nonwhite unemployment rate in 1966 and 1967 has been the lowest since the Korean War, but the ratio of nonwhite to white unemployment has remained roughly the same: 2 to 1. Since 1961, the most recent recession year, the nonwhite unemployment rate has dropped by more percentage points than the white.

Unemployment Rates,* 1949-1967

	Nonwhite	White	Ratio: nonwhite to white
1949	8.9	5.6	1.6
1950	9.0	4.9	1.8
1951	5.3	3.1	1.7
1952	5.4	2.8	1.9
1953	4.5	2.7	1.7
1954	9.9	5.0	2.0
1955	8.7	3.9	2.2
1956	8.3	3.6	2.3
1957	7.9	3.8	2.1
1958	12.6	6.1	2.1
1959	10.7	4.8	2.2
1960	10.2	4.9	2.1
1961	12.4	6.0	2.1
1962	10.9	4.9	2.2
1963	10.8	5.0	2.2
1964	9.6	4.6	2.1
1965	8.1	4.1	2.0
1966	7.3	3.3	2.2
1967 (First 9 months seasonally adjusted)	7.3	3.4	2.1

---

* The unemployment rate is the percent unemployed in the civilian labor force.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Married men--the largest component of both the nonwhite and white labor force--have the lowest unemployment rates. Unemployment rates for nonwhite married men have been declining more rapidly than those for white married men. However, the nonwhite rate is still twice the white rate. Of every 100 nonwhite married men in the labor force, 96 have a job.

Unemployment Rates for Married Men, 1962-1967
(20 years old and over)

	Nonwhite	White
1962	7.9	3.1
1963	6.8	3.0
1964	5.3	2.5
1965	4.3	2.1
1966	3.6	1.7
1967 (First 9 months)*	3.4	1.6

* Average, not seasonally adjusted.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Nonwhite teenagers have the highest unemployment rates in the labor force. The total unemployment rate among nonwhite teenagers was over 26 percent in 1967, more than double the white teenage rate.

Unemployment by Sex and Age, 1967 (First 9 Months)*

	Number unemployed (thousands)		Unemployment rate	
	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White
Total	634	2,315	7.3	3.4
Adult men (20 years and over)	194	870	4.3	2.1
Adult women (20 years and over)	236	827	7.0	3.8
Teenagers**	204	618	26.5	10.6

* Average, seasonally adjusted.
** "Teenagers" include those 16-19 years old.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

An increasing proportion of unemployed nonwhite teenagers are enrolled in school and also looking for work*--1 in 3 compared with 1 in 5 a few years ago. However, this is still less than among white teenagers.

Unemployed Teenagers* and Percent Still in School, 1963, 1966, and 1967

	Unemployment rate		Unemployed Number (thousands)		Percent still in school	
	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White
1963	30.2	15.5	175	708	22	34
1966	25.4	11.2	185	650	27	39
1967 (First 6 months)**	26.3	11.2	182	615	32	38

---

* "Teenagers" include those 16-19 years old. Full-time students are also counted as unemployed if they want a job and have been actively looking for work during the 4-week period prior to interview in the monthly survey of the labor force.

** Not seasonally adjusted.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Most nonwhite teenagers are in school. Of those out of school, a fifth are unemployed, and a third are not at work or looking for work. The majority of these latter are keeping house.

Work and School Status of Nonwhite Teenagers, 1967 (First 6 months)*

	Number (thousands)	Percent
Out of school	703	100
Unemployed	124	18
Employed	347	49
Not in the labor force	232	33
Keeping house	137	19
Unable to work	10	1
Other reasons**	86	12
In school	1,083	100
Unemployed	58	5
Employed	165	15
Not in the labor force	860	79

---

* Average, not seasonally adjusted.

** Includes many waiting to be called to military duty.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Nonwhite men are less likely to be in the labor force than white men, except for ages 18-24. Among women, participation in the labor force is much greater for nonwhites except for those under 20.

Labor Force Participation Rates,* by Age and Sex, 1966

	Men		Women	
	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White
Total, 16 years and over	79	81	49	39
16 and 17 years	41	47	24	32
18 and 19 years	67	65	44	53
20 to 24 years	90	84	55	51
25 to 34 years	96	98	55	38
35 to 44 years	94	98	61	45
45 to 54 years	91	96	61	51
55 to 64 years	81	85	49	41
65 years and over	26	27	13	9

---

* The "labor force" is composed of those at work or looking for work. A person "not in the labor force" is neither at work nor looking for work. Participation rates equal percent of population group in labor force.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The reasons men are not in the labor force are roughly the same for whites and nonwhites in most age groups. Young people are likely to be in school, and white youth especially so; most old people are retired. In the middle and older working years, a larger proportion of nonwhites than whites are not at jobs because they are disabled.

Men Not in the Labor Force, by Age, 1967 (Average First 8 Months)

	Total not in labor force (thousands)	Reason not in labor force (percent)			
		Total	Going to school	Unable to work*	Other**
16 to 19 years:					
Nonwhite	407	100	79	1	20
White	2,349	100	80	1	19
20 to 24 years:					
Nonwhite	85	100	58	7	35
White	769	100	77	4	19
25 to 54 years:					
Nonwhite	200	100	9	40	52
White	878	100	14	37	49
55 to 64 years:					
Nonwhite	155	100	-	45	55
White	1,134	100	***	31	69
65 years and over:					
Nonwhite	465	100	-	20	80
White	5,226	100	***	10	90

---

* Includes only those who have serious, long-term physical or mental illness.

** Includes retired workers, those keeping house and a large number preparing to enter or reenter the labor force or awaiting military service.

*** Less than 0.5 percent.

\- Represents zero.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Nonwhite workers are twice as likely as white workers to be unemployed and among the long-term unemployed. About one and one-half percent of the total nonwhite labor force is among the long-term unemployed.

Average Unemployment and Long-Term Unemployment* in the Labor Force, 1967 (First 9 months)**

(Numbers in thousands)

	Total	White	Nonwhite	Percent nonwhite
Total civilian labor force	77,095	68,482	8,613	11
All unemployed workers	3,015	2,370	646	21
Percent of labor force	3.9	3.5	7.5	(X)
Long-term unemployment*	461	353	108	23
Percent of labor force	0.6	0.5	1.3	(X)

---

* Unemployed for at least 3-1/2 consecutive months, 15 weeks or more.

** Not seasonally adjusted.

X Not applicable.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

281-288 O-67—4

The Census Bureau estimates that its Current Population Surveys miss about 13 percent of the nonwhite population of working age and 2 percent of the white (the "undercount"). The undercount is greatest among nonwhite men in prime working years. Assuming that unemployment rates for the undercounted are twice those for the counted,** the adjusted total unemployment rate would change by less than half a percentage point. For any particular group, the greatest difference from the current unemployment rate would be 2.5 percentage points. The undercount also has the effect of reducing the nonwhite birth and death rates.

Estimated Effect of Survey Undercount

	Reported	Adjusted**
Unemployment rates, 1967 (First 8 months): *		
All workers	3.8	4.0
All nonwhite workers	7.3	8.2
Nonwhite males:		
16 to 19 years	24.0	25.8
20 years and over	4.4	5.2
20 to 24 years*	7.7	10.0
Birth and death rates, 1965:		
Nonwhite birth rate	28.5	26.0
Nonwhite death rate	9.6	8.8

---

* Seasonally adjusted except for nonwhite males 20 to 24 years old.

** In making the adjustment, it was assumed that the unemployment rates for those not covered by the employment survey were twice those interviewed and the percentage not covered was 6 percent for all persons in the labor force, but as much as 30 percent for nonwhite males 20 to 24. These estimates of undercoverage were obtained by noting the difference between the initial, unadjusted survey estimates and independent estimates of the population adjusted for net census undercount. Inasmuch as nothing is known about the labor force characteristics of the population not interviewed, the assumption made about unemployment is arbitrary though thought to be a maximum. Unemployment rates may not be much if any higher for those not interviewed than for those interviewed, since persons missed include people who may be away at work when the interviewer calls and in occupations which the missed persons may not wish to discuss.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

The percent of nonwhite workers in the high-skill, high-status, and good-paying jobs, and jobs in manufacturing increased much more sharply than among white workers from 1960 to 1966. Nonwhite employment in most of the less desirable occupations tended to stabilize or decline.

Employment by Occupation,* 1966, and Change, 1960-1966
(Numbers in thousands)

	Employed, 1966		Change, 1960-1966			
			Number		Percent	
	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White
Total	7,968	66,097	+927	+6,457	+13	+11
Professional, technical, and managerial	758	15,968	+251	+1,893	+50	+13
Clerical	751	11,095	+244	+1,791	+48	+19
Sales	149	4,610	+36	+316	+32	+7
Craftsmen and foremen	602	8,996	+187	+825	+45	+10
Operatives	1,786	12,093	+371	+1,537	+26	+15
Service workers, except private household	1,558	5,881	+326	+991	+26	+20
Private household workers	941	1,308	-66	+115	-7	+10
Nonfarm laborers	934	2,756	-38	+72	-4	+3
Farmers and farm workers	488	3,389	-384	-1,144	-44	-25

---

* Data on occupation are annual averages.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The upward movement of nonwhite workers since 1960 has resulted in a gain of over one million jobs in white-collar, skilled and semi-skilled occupations.

Employment by Broad Occupational Groups,
1960 and 1966

	White-collar workers, craftsmen, and operatives		All other workers	
	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White
Number (in millions):				
1960	3.0	46.4	4.1	13.3
1966	4.1	52.8	3.9	13.3
Change, 1960-1966:				
Number (in millions)	1.1	6.4	-.2	(Z)
Percent	37	14	-4	*

---

* Less than 0.5 percent.

Z Rounds to less than 50,000.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Despite 6 years of occupational advances, over two-fifths of the nonwhite men and three-fifths of all nonwhite women workers in 1966 remained in service, laboring, or farm jobs--substantially more than twice the proportion among whites.

Employment by Occupation and Sex, 1966
(Percent distribution)

	Nonwhite		White	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total employed (in thousands)	4,655	3,313	42,983	23,114
Percent	100	100	100	100
Professional, technical, and managerial	9	10	27	19
Clerical and sales	9	15	14	43
Craftsmen and foremen	12	*	20	*
Operatives	27	16	20	15
Service workers, except household	16	26	6	14
Private household workers		28		6
Nonfarm laborers	20	*	6	*
Farmers and farm workers	8	4	7	2
Other	(X)	2	(X)	2

* A few workers included in "other".

X Not applicable.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

The increased penetration (percent of total) of nonwhite workers has been notable since 1960 in professional and technical occupations, especially in teaching and health work. Nonwhites are also a larger percentage now of workers in construction crafts. Despite the progress, nonwhites remain a far larger than average percent in the lower-paid, lesser-skilled jobs.

Nonwhites as a Percent of All Workers in Selected Occupations, 1960 and 1966

(Penetration of nonwhites into each occupational group)

	Percent nonwhite	
	1960	1966
Total, employed	11	11
Professional and technical	4	6
Medical and other health	4	7
Teachers, except college	7	10
Managers, officials, and proprietors	2	3
Clerical	5	6
Sales	3	3
Craftsmen and foremen	5	6
Construction craftsmen	6	7
Machinists, jobsetters, and other metal craftsmen	4	6
Foremen	2	4
Operatives	12	13
Durable goods	10	11
Nondurable goods	9	12
Nonfarm laborers	27	25
Private household workers	46	42
Other service workers	20	21
Protective services	5	5
Waiters, cooks, and bartenders	15	16
Farmers and farm workers	16	13

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

IV Education

The nonwhite dropout rate among 16 and 17 year olds has fallen sharply. The school enrollment gap has narrowed for these ages and for kindergarteners, but has widened for persons in the late teens and early twenties.

Percent Enrolled in School, by Age, 1960 and 1966

	1960		1966	
	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White
5 years	51	66	66	74
6 to 15 years	98	99	99	99
16 and 17 years	77	85	83	89
18 and 19 years	35	40	39	48
20 to 24 years	8	10	14	21

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Six years ago the education gap between nonwhite and white young men was 2 years of school experience. Today the gap is one-half year of school experience. A majority of nonwhite young men 25 to 29 years old now have a high school diploma, and, unlike 6 years ago, they tend to have more years of schooling than nonwhite young women.

Educational Attainment of Persons 25 to 29 Years Old, by Sex, 1960 and 1966

	Male		Female	
	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White
Median years of school completed:				
1960	10.5	12.4	11.1	12.3
1966	12.1	12.6	11.9	12.5
Percent completing 4 years of high school or more:				
1960	36	63	41	65
1966	53	73	49	74

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Negroes, especially Negro young men, have made substantial gains since 1960 in completing a college education. By 1965, about 7 percent of all Negroes 25 to 34 years old had completed college compared to about 14 percent of all whites in this age group, and the gap has narrowed since 1960.

Percent of Population 25 to 34 Years Old Who Completed 4 Years of College or More, by Sex, 1960 and 1965

	Negro			White		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1960	4.3	3.9	4.6	11.7	15.7	7.8
1965	6.8	7.4	6.4	13.7	17.9	9.7

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Most Negroes go to predominantly Negro schools, except for high schools in the North.

Percent of Negro Pupils in Schools in Which They are in the Majority, by Region,* Fall 1965

	Grade 1	Grade 12
United States	87	66
Metropolitan North	72	35
Metropolitan South	97	95
Nonmetropolitan North	70	8
Nonmetropolitan South	92	85

---

* According to the report, Equality of Educational Opportunity, the South includes the States of the Old Confederacy as well as Arizona, Kentucky, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and West Virginia. All other States are defined as being in the North.

Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Equality of Educational Opportunity, James S. Coleman, 1966, p. 40.

The average Negro youngster in the final year of high school is performing at a ninth-grade level. The gap in achievement level between Negro and white students widens between the sixth and twelfth grades.

Achievement on National Standardized Tests of Reading and Other School Subjects, Fall 1965

	Test level grade	
Grade in school:	Negro	White
Sixth	4.4	6.8
Ninth	7.0	9.9
Twelfth	9.2	12.7

Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education. Computed from basic data prepared for the Fall 1965 Survey of Equality of Educational Opportunity, by James S. Coleman.

V Housing

The proportion of nonwhite households living in housing that either is dilapidated or lacks basic plumbing facilities decreased sharply since 1960 in all areas, especially large cities. Yet about 3 in 10 nonwhite households still live in such dwellings, compared to less than 1 in 10 of the whites.

Percent of Occupied Housing Not Meeting Specified Criteria,* by Location, 1960 and 1966

	Nonwhite		White	
	1960	1966	1960	1966
United States	44	29	13	8
Large cities**	25	16	8	5
Urban fringe	43	29	7	4
Smaller cities, towns, and rural	77	64	23	14

---

* Housing is classified as "not meeting specified criteria" if it either is dilapidated or lacks one or more of the following basic plumbing facilities: hot running water in the structure, flush toilet for private use of members of the household, and bathtub or shower for private use of members of the household.

Housing is reported as "dilapidated" if defects are so critical or so widespread that the structure would require extensive repairs, rebuilding, razing, or was of inadequate original construction. Information is collected also on housing condition rated as "deteriorating," that is, having one or more defects of an intermediate nature that require correction if the unit is to continue to provide safe and adequate shelter.

Based on these classifications, deteriorating and dilapidated housing for nonwhite households in the Nation as a whole was 45 percent in 1960 and 39 percent in 1966.

** Of 50,000 population or more in metropolitan areas.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. Data for 1966 are preliminary.

281-288 O-67—5

In the South, nearly half of all nonwhite households live in dwellings that either are dilapidated or lack basic plumbing facilities, compared to less than one-fifth in the North and West. In all regions housing is far worse in the smaller cities, towns, and rural areas than in the metropolitan centers, for both nonwhites and whites.

Percent of Occupied Housing Not Meeting Specified Criteria,* by Region and Location, 1966

	North and West		South	
	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White
All housing units	16	6	46	11
Large cities	15	6	19	4
Urban fringe	15	4	51	5
Smaller cities, towns, and rural	32	11	75	19

---

* Housing is classified as "not meeting specified criteria" if it either is dilapidated or lacks one or more of the following basic plumbing facilities: hot running water in the structure, flush toilet for private use of members of the household, and bathtub or shower for private use.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. Data for 1966 are preliminary.

Dwellings occupied by nonwhite households not meeting specified criteria* declined by one-fourth in the past six years, compared to one-third for whites. On the other hand, the percentage increase of housing meeting the specified criteria was greater for nonwhite households.

Change in Quality of Housing, 1960-1966
(Numbers in thousands)

	Not meeting specified criteria*		Meeting specified criteria*	
	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White
Number of housing units:				
1960	2,263	6,211	2,881	41,669
1966	1,691	4,027	4,135	48,003
Change, 1960-1966:				
Number	-572	-2,184	+1,254	+6,334
Percent	-25	-34	+44	+15

* Housing is classified as "not meeting specified criteria" if it either is dilapidated or lacks one or more of the following basic plumbing facilities: hot running water in the structure, flush toilet for private use of members of the household, and bathtub or shower for private use. Housing is classified as "meeting specified criteria" if it is not dilapidated and has all basic plumbing facilities.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.
Data for 1966 are preliminary.

Almost all of the increase in nonwhite households' share of housing meeting the specified criteria* since 1960 was in metropolitan areas, mostly in the central cities.

Increase in Occupied Housing Meeting Specified Criteria,* by Location, 1960-1966

	Nonwhite		White	
	Number (thousands)	Percent	Number (thousands)	Percent
United States	1,254	44	6,334	15
Metropolitan areas	1,152	46	4,133	15
Central cities	860	40	1,177	8

* Housing is classified as "meeting specified criteria" if it is not dilapidated and has all basic plumbing facilities.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. Data for 1966 are preliminary.

A much larger proportion of the housing for nonwhites than for whites was overcrowded according to the 1960 Census.* Overcrowding was much greater in rural places.

Percent of Housing Overcrowded or Seriously Overcrowded, 1960*
(Occupied by homeowners and renters)

	Overcrowded (1.01 or more persons per room)		Seriously overcrowded (1.51 or more persons per room)	
	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White
United States	28	10	14	2
Urban areas	25	8	11	2
Rural areas	41	13	25	4

* Later data are not available.

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

Nonwhite and white homeowners had about the same proportion of debt outstanding on their mortgaged homes, but a smaller percent of nonwhite homes had a mortgage. Nonwhite homeowners were more likely to have loans which were a larger percent of the purchase price than white homeowners, and they paid higher interest rates. A smaller percent of nonwhite than white homeowners had government-assisted loans; a much larger percent had loans of relatively short duration.

Financial Characteristics of Owner-Occupied Single-Family Houses, 1960*
(Percent)

	Homes occupied by	
	Nonwhite	White
All properties purchased	100	100
No mortgage	51	42
Mortgage	49	58
Properties with mortgages:		
Total	100	100
FHA insured	10	19
VA guaranteed	19	24
Conventional	71	58
Two or more mortgages	13	7
Mortgage under $4,000	31	13
Mortgage $10,000 or more	13	40
Mortgage term less than 18 years	61	38
Interest rate of 6 percent or more	56	26
Mortgage loans as a percent of purchase price (median)	88	81
Outstanding debt as a percent of purchase price (median)	54	53

* Later data are not available.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

VI Living Conditions and Health

Negroes and whites spend their money in about the same way--except that, in each income class, Negroes are less likely to own a car or a house.

Percent of Family Expenditures* and Family Characteristics by Income Group, for the Urban Population, 1960-1961**

	Income					
	Under $3,000		$3,000 to $7,499		$7,500 and over	
	Negro	White	Negro	White	Negro	White
Total expenditures	100	100	100	100	100	100
Three "basic" expenditures	64	63	57	54	53	50
Food	29	29	25	25	21	23
Shelter	25	27	19	19	16	16
Clothing	10	7	13	10	16	11
All other expenditures	36	37	43	46	47	50
Household operation	11	9	11	11	13	12
Medical care	5	9	5	7	4	6
Transportation	6	8	13	15	14	16
Miscellaneous	14	11	14	13	16	16
Family characteristics:						
Size (number of persons)	2.4	1.8	3.8	3.1	4.1	3.9
Percent who own homes	24	41	33	52	54	75
Percent who own automobiles	17	31	59	82	88	95

---

* Includes single consumers.

** Later data are not available.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Negroes own less.

Percent of Households Owning Selected Durables,
January 1967

	Negro	White
Automobiles:		
One	41	55
Two or more	10	28
One or more recent model automobiles ('66-'67)	6	17
Durables:		
Black and white TV	83	87
Color TV	5	16
Dishwasher	3	13
Room air conditioner	7	19

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Life expectancy of nonwhite persons in 1965 was lower than for whites in all age groups in the prime working years. The differences were about the same as in 1960.

Life Expectancy* in Prime Working Years, 1960 and 1965

	1960			1965		
	Nonwhite	White	Difference	Nonwhite	White	Difference
	(Years)			(Years)		
At age--						
25	43.1	48.3	- 5.2	43.3	48.6	- 5.3
35	34.3	38.8	- 4.5	34.6	39.2	- 4.6
45	26.2	29.7	- 3.5	26.6	30.0	- 3.4
55	19.3	21.5	- 2.2	19.6	21.8	- 2.2

*Additional years of life expected.

Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

Mortality rates have dropped sharply during the past 2-1/2 decades among both nonwhite and white mothers and infants. However, the nonwhite maternal mortality rate was four times the white rate in 1965. Nonwhite infant mortality rates are also much higher than for whites.

Maternal and Infant Mortality Rates, 1940, 1950, and 1960-1965

	Maternal (Per 1,000 live births)		Infant			
			Less than 1 month old		1 month to 1 year old	
			(Per 1,000 live births)			
	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White
1940	7.7	3.2	39.7	27.2	34.1	16.0
1950	2.2	0.6	27.5	19.4	17.0	7.4
1960	1.0	0.3	26.9	17.2	16.4	5.7
1961	1.0	0.2	26.2	16.9	14.5	5.5
1962	1.0	0.2	26.1	16.9	15.3	5.5
1963	1.0	0.2	26.1	16.7	15.4	5.5
1964	0.9	0.2	26.5	16.2	14.6	5.4
1965	0.8	0.2	25.4	16.1	14.9	5.4

Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

Visits for medical and dental care are somewhat less frequent among the nonwhite than white population, regardless of income. Nonwhites are more likely than whites to receive care in hospital clinics and less likely to be seen at the physician's office.

Physician and Dental Visits Within the Past Year, Average and for Selected Income Groups, July 1963-June 1964

	Family income			
	$2,000 to $3,999		$7,000 to $9,999	
	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White
Percent of population making one or more visits last year to--				
Physician	56	64	64	70
Dentist	20	31	33	52
Percent of all visits to physicians made in--				
Physician's office	56	68	66	73
Hospital clinic	35	17	16	7
Other (mainly by telephone)	9	15	18	20

Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service.

Disabling illnesses and chronic conditions that limit activities are greater among nonwhites than whites.

Days of Disability Per Person Per Year, July 1962-June 1963, and Percent of Population With Activity Limitations Resulting From Chronic Illnesses

	All income groups	
	Nonwhite	White
All types of restricted activity*	21	16
Bed disability days	9	6
Days lost from work**	9	6
Days lost from school***	4	5
Percent of population with chronic illnesses and activity limitations	15	12

---

* Per person per year. For all types of illness, including chronic conditions, adjusted for age differences in the white and nonwhite populations.

** Among those currently employed.

*** Among children ages 6-16 (data are for June 1965-July 1966).

Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

VII The Family

Three-fourths of all nonwhite families are headed by a man, compared to 90 percent of white families. The proportion of nonwhite families headed by a woman has increased since 1950.

Composition of Families, 1950, 1955, 1960, and 1966
(Percent)

	Husband-wife		Other male head		Female head*	
	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White
1950	77.7	88.0	4.7	3.5	17.6	8.5
1955	75.3	87.9	4.0	3.0	20.7	9.0
1960	73.6	88.7	4.0	2.6	22.4	8.7
1966	72.7	88.8	3.7	2.3	23.7	8.9

* Female heads of families include widowed and single women, women separated from husbands in the armed services or otherwise away from home involuntarily, as well as those separated from their husbands through divorce or marital discord. In 1966, divorce and marital discord accounted for 46 percent of the nonwhite female family heads and 31 percent of the white.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

281-288 O-67—6

An increasing proportion of both nonwhite and white women heads of families are separated or divorced. The percent separated or divorced is greater among the nonwhite women heads of families, but the increase since 1960 has been less than among whites. The percent widowed is declining in both groups but remains greater among whites than nonwhites.

Marital Status of Female Heads of Families, 1960 and 1966
(Percent distribution)

	Nonwhite		White	
	1960	1966	1960	1966
Total	100	100	100	100
Single (never married)	4	4	10	8
Separated or divorced	42	46	25	31
Separated	29	33	9	11
Divorced	14	13	16	20
Married, husband absent	15	16	10	11
In Armed Forces	2	2	2	3
Other reasons	13	14	8	8
Widowed	40	34	55	50

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

At middle and upper income levels, the proportion of Negro families with men at the head is almost the same as for white families. The Negro-white gap widens with each lower income group and is widest at incomes under $3,000.

Families by Sex of Head, by Income Group, 1966
(Percent)

	Negro			White		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
All families	100	25	75	100	9	91
Under $3,000	100	42	58	100	23	77
$3,000 to $4,999	100	27	73	100	17	83
$5,000 to $6,999	100	16	84	100	9	91
$7,000 and over	100	8	92	100	4	96

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Nonwhite married women are much more likely to be separated from their husbands than are white women, but there has been virtually no change in the incidence of separation or divorce since 1960.

Percent of Ever-Married Women Separated From Husbands Because of Marital Discord, 1950-1966

	Separated*		Divorced	
	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White
1950	11	2	3	3
1951	9	**	3	**
1952	10	1	3	3
1953	8	2	4	3
1954	14	1	4	3
1955	12	2	3	3
1956	11	2	4	3
1957	10	1	4	3
1958	12	2	3	3
1959	14	2	4	3
1960	11	2	5	3
1961	11	2	5	3
1962	11	2	5	3
1963	11	2	6	3
1964	12	2	5	4
1965	12	2	5	4
1966	11	2	5	4

* Excludes separations for reasons such as spouse being in Armed Forces, employed and temporarily living considerable distance from home, or inmate of institution.

** Not available.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Estimates show that a much larger proportion of nonwhite than white babies are illegitimate--26 percent compared to 4 percent. The percent of estimated illegitimate births has been increasing among both groups.

Illegitimate Births,* 1940-1965

	Number (thousands)		Percent illegitimate of all live births	
	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	White
1940	49	40	16.8	2.0
1945	61	56	17.9	2.4
1950	88	54	18.0	1.8
1955	119	64	20.2	1.9
1960	142	83	21.6	2.3
1965	168	124	26.3	4.0

* As stated in the source cited, "No estimates are included for misstatements on the birth record or for failure to register births. . . The decision to conceal the illegitimacy of births is likely conditioned by attitudes in the mother's social group towards her and towards children born out of wedlock. Also, the ability (economic or otherwise) to leave a community before the birth of the child is an important consideration. These factors probably result in proportionately greater understatement of illegitimacy in the white group than in the nonwhite. . . "

34 States and the District of Columbia report legitimacy status on birth certificates. For the remaining States the illegitimacy ratio is estimated from the reporting States in each of the 9 geographic divisions. The following States do not report legitimacy: Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Idaho, Maryland, Massachusetts, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Mexico, New York, Oklahoma, Vermont, Georgia, and Montana. The last 2 States reported before 1957.

Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

Another view of illegitimacy: Although the number of nonwhite births per 1,000 unmarried women (illegitimate births) is much larger than the white at every age level, the nonwhite rate has declined since 1960 at all ages under 30 years, whereas the white rates have been rising since 1940.

Estimated Illegitimate Births per 1,000 Unmarried Women, by Age, 1940, 1950, 1960, and 1965

	1940	1950	1960	1965
Age of mother and color:				
Nonwhite, 15 to 44 years*	35.6	71.2	98.8	97.7
15 to 19 years	42.5	68.5	78.8	75.9
20 to 24 years	46.1	105.4	160.7	152.6
25 to 29 years	32.5	94.2	169.0	164.7
30 to 34 years	23.4	63.5	104.9	137.8
35 to 39 years	13.2	31.3	35.0	39.0
40 to 44 years**	5.0	8.7		
White, 15 to 44 years*	3.6	6.1	9.3	11.6
15 to 19 years	3.3	5.1	6.7	7.9
20 to 24 years	5.7	10.0	18.6	22.2
25 to 29 years	4.0	8.7	17.6	24.3
30 to 34 years	2.5	5.9	10.6	16.6
35 to 39 years	1.7	3.2	3.9	4.9
40 to 44 years**	0.7	0.9		

---

* Rates computed by relating total births, regardless of age of mother to women 15 to 44.

** Rates computed by relating births to mothers aged 40 and over to women aged 40 to 44.

Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

About 7 in 10 of all nonwhite children live with both parents. Ninety percent of white children live with both parents. The nonwhite rate has decreased slightly since 1960, but remained constant since 1963.

Percent of Children* Living With Both Parents, 1960-1966

	Nonwhite	White
1960	75	92
1961	76	92
1962	73	92
1963	70	92
1964	71	92
1965	71	91
1966	71	91

---

* Unmarried children under 18 years old living in families.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

The percent of both nonwhite and white children living with both parents increases sharply towards the middle and upper income levels. At such incomes there is little difference between nonwhites and whites. The nonwhite-white difference in the percent of children living with both parents is sizeable only when family incomes are very low.

Percent of Children* Living with Both Parents, by Family Income in 1959**

	Nonwhite	White
Under $2,000	59	69
$2,000 to $3,999	82	88
$4,000 to $5,999	92	96
$6,000 to $7,999	94	98
$8,000 and over	95	99

* Unmarried children under 18 years old living in families.

** Later data are not available.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Birth rates are higher among nonwhite women than among whites. In recent years these rates for both nonwhite and white have dropped sharply.

Fertility Rates, 1955-1965*
(Births per 1,000 women age 15-44)

	Nonwhite	White
1955	155	114
1956	161	116
1957	163	118
1958	161	115
1959	162	114
1960	154	113
1961	154	112
1962**	149	108
1963**	145	104
1964	142	100
1965	134	91

* Births 1955-1959 adjusted for underregistration of births.

** Excludes data for New Jersey.

Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

At low levels of education nonwhite women have more children than whites; at high levels of education they have fewer children. Fertility is the same for both nonwhite and white women high school graduates.

Children Ever Born to All Women* 35-39 Years Old,
by Level of Education (1960 figures)

	Nonwhite	White
Elementary school completed	3.0	2.8
4 years of high school	2.3	2.3
4 years of college	1.7	2.2
5 years or more of college	1.2	1.6

* Married or unmarried.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

VIII Military and Voting

A Negro youth is somewhat less likely to enter the Armed Forces than a white youth.

Percent of Men 18 to 24 Years Old Entering the Armed Forces, 1966

	Negro	White
Men entering the Armed Forces	7.9	9.1
Inductees	4.1	3.5
Enlistees	3.7	5.7

Source: U.S. Department of Defense and U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Just about 2 in 5 of all Negro draftees who were tested at pre-induction examinations were accepted in 1966 compared to 2 in 3 of all white men. Negro rejections were chiefly because of inability to pass the written Armed Forces Qualification Test, designed to predict success in military training and service. The majority of white rejectees did not pass the medical test.

Results of Pre-Induction Examinations of Draftees*
by Selective Service, 1966

	Negro	White
Number (in thousands)	173	1,436
Percent	100	100
Accepted	43	65
Rejected**	58	35
Mental reasons	43	8
Medical reasons	13	26
Administrative reasons	2	1

---

* Does not include volunteers.

** Rejections are chiefly for failure to satisfy minimum medical standards or to pass a written test (the Armed Forces Qualification Test) which measures word knowledge, arithmetic, mechanical understanding, and ability to distinguish forms and patterns. The latter test is specifically designed to predict success in military training and service. Those rejected for administrative reasons include a few aliens and persons with significant criminal records, anti-social tendencies, such as alcoholism or drug addiction, or other traits which would make them unfit in a military environment.

Source: U.S. Department of Defense, Office of Surgeon General.

Negroes made up 9 percent of the Armed Forces in 1967 (first half), 11 percent of those serving in Vietnam, and 15 percent of those who died in Vietnam combat. They were as large a proportion of those in noncombatant as combatant occupations in Vietnam.

Negro Men in the Armed Forces, June 30, 1967
(Numbers in thousands)

	Total	Negroes	Percent Negroes
Total	3,365	305	9
Outside Vietnam	2,878	253	9
In Vietnam	487	53	11
In combat occupations/operations	182	19	10
Other	304	34	11
Deaths in Vietnam	12	2	15

Source: U.S. Department of Defense.

Negroes were 2 percent of all officers in the Armed Forces and 3 percent of those in Vietnam as of June 30, 1967. About 1,000 in a total of 8,000 Negro officers were serving in Vietnam. Negroes were 10 percent of all enlisted men and 12 percent of those in Vietnam--50,000 in Vietnam in a total of 300,000 Negro enlisted men in the Armed Forces.

Negro Officers and Enlisted Men in the Armed Forces, June 30, 1967
(Numbers in thousands)

	Total	Negroes	Percent Negroes
Total	3,365	305	9
Officers	384	8	2
Outside Vietnam	342	7	2
In Vietnam	43	1	3
Enlisted men	2,981	297	10
Outside Vietnam	2,536	246	10
In Vietnam	444	51	12

Source: U.S. Department of Defense.

About 45 percent of all Negroes in the Armed Forces who were eligible reenlisted after their first tour of duty. The percent reenlisting has been the same for the past 3 years. Among whites the reenlistment rate has remained at or about 20 percent in the same period.

First Term Reenlistments* of Servicemen, 1964, 1965, and 1966

	Total eligible for reenlistments**		Reenlistments			
			Number		Percent of total eligible	
	Negro	White	Negro	White	Negro	White
1964	24,501	295,339	11,216	59,384	46	20
1965	21,948	301,849	10,041	51,552	46	17
1966	23,202	335,456	10,615	60,271	46	18

---

* First term reenlistments do not include reenlistments of career servicemen.

** Servicemen who have earned honorable status and otherwise demonstrated the qualities necessary for career service in the Armed Forces. Only first-term servicemen are included.

Source: U.S. Department of Defense.

281-288 O-67—7

A larger proportion of nonwhite than white war veterans availed themselves of GI bill training by early 1963, but proportionately fewer had received other benefits. A much lower percent were able to get GI home loans.

Percent of All War Veterans* Who Obtained Specified Benefits
(Figures as of late 1962-early 1963)

	Nonwhite	White
Program:		
GI bill training and vocational rehabilitation	53	45
VA home, farm, or business loans	14	35
GI home loan--		
Obtained	14	34
Tried but failed	12	7

---

* World War II and Korean War (noninstitutional).

Source: U.S. Veterans Administration.

In recent elections, Negroes have been exercising their right to the ballot in large proportions. Almost as high a proportion of Negroes as whites voted in the North and West in the 1964 Presidential election. A larger percent of Negroes in the North and West voted than Southern whites.

Persons Voting, 1964 and 1966

	1964 Presidential election		1966 Congressional election	
	Negro	White	Negro	White
Persons of voting age (thousands)	10,340	99,353	10,560	101,291
Percent voting:				
United States	59	71	42	57
North and West	72	75	52	62
South	44	60	33	45
Persons registered (thousands)	*	*	6,365	72,544
Percent voting:				
United States	*	*	69	80
North and West	*	*	76	83
South	*	*	62	70

---

* Data not available.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Except in the South, two-thirds or more of all nonwhite persons of voting age cast their ballot in the 1964 Presidential election. A larger proportion of nonwhites than whites voted in the North Central Region.

Percent of Persons of Voting Age Who Voted in the Presidential Election of 1964, by Region

	Nonwhite	White
United States	59*	71
Northeast	69	75
North Central	80	76
South	44	60
West	65	72

* For Negroes only.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Negro voter registration in the South increased 30 percent, to 2.8 million, from 1964 to 1967.

Negro Voter Registration in the South,*
March 1964 and June 1967
(Numbers in thousands)

March 1964	2,164
June 1967	2,819

* In Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia.

Source: Southern Regional Council.

The number of Negroes elected to State office has risen sharply in the past few years.

Negro Legislators and Negroes Elected to Other Public Office, 1962, 1964, and 1966

	1962	1964	1966
Congress	4	5	7
House of Representatives	4	5	6
Senate	-	-	1
State legislatures:			
United States	52	94	148
South*	6	16	37

---

* Includes border States.

- Represents zero.

Source: Potomac Institute, Democratic National Committee, Ebony Magazine.

IX Conditions in Low-Income Areas

The proportion of nonwhite families in large cities living in "poverty areas" has declined sharply since 1960. The drop has been greatest in cities within the largest metropolitan areas. The total number of nonwhite families in large cities has increased, while the number living in poverty areas has tended to stabilize.

Nonwhite Families in Poverty Areas* of Large Cities, 1960 and 1966
(Numbers in thousands)

	All families		Families in poverty areas*			
			Number		Percent of all families	
	1960	1966	1960	1966	1960	1966
All large cities**	2,024	2,558	1,561	1,588	77	62
Central cities in metropolitan areas of--						
1,000,000 or more	1,392	1,770	1,062	1,042	76	59
250,000 to 1,000,000	633	788	499	542	79	69
New York City	260	388	200	210	77	62
Chicago	187	239	150	130	80	54
Los Angeles	100	128	60	60	61	47

---

* Poverty Areas were determined by ranking census tracts in metropolitan areas of 250,000 or more in 1960, according to the relative presence of each of the following equally weighted poverty-linked characteristics: (1) family income below $3,000, (2) children in broken homes, (3) persons with low educational attainment, (4) males in unskilled jobs, (5) substandard housing. It includes an adjustment for changes brought about since 1960 by urban renewal. In general, the lowest 25 percent of census tracts are included.

** In metropolitan areas of 250,000 or more in 1960.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

For the country as a whole, little change has occurred since 1960 in the percent of nonwhite families who live in the "poverty areas" of large cities and have incomes below the poverty level. The proportion has declined somewhat in the largest of these cities, taken as a group. In New York and Chicago, however, for which separate data are available, the percent of nonwhite families living in poverty areas who are poor has increased.

Percent of Nonwhite Families Living in the Poverty Areas of Large Cities With Incomes Below the Poverty Level,* 1960 and 1966

	1960	1966
All large cities **	38	36
Central cities in metropolitan areas of--		
1,000,000 or more	34	34
250,000 to 1,000,000	45	40
New York City	28	35
Chicago	33	37
Los Angeles	32	29

---

* Poverty as defined by the Social Security Administration, taking into account family size, number of children, and farm-nonfarm residence, as well as the amount of family money income. As applied to 1966 incomes, the poverty level of nonfarm residents ranges from $1,560 for a woman 65 years or older living alone to $5,440 for a family of 7 or more persons; it was $3,300 for a nonfarm family of 4 with 2 children.

** In metropolitan areas of 250,000 or more in 1960.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

For Negroes living in the poverty areas of Cleveland, the incidence of poverty and unemployment did not change much between 1960 and 1965, and the percent of families with female heads increased. In the Hough area incomes declined appreciably, and there was a sharp rise in the incidence of poverty and in the percent of families with female heads. In contrast, in the remainder of Cleveland, the Negro population increased, the median family income rose, and the percent of Negro families in poverty declined.

Changes in Conditions of Negroes in the Poverty Areas of Cleveland, Hough, and the Remainder of Cleveland, 1960 and 1965

	Poverty area*				Remainder of Cleveland	
	Total		Hough			
	1960	1965	1960	1965	1960	1965
Population (in thousands)	203	202	53	52	48	75
Percent change	(X)	**	(X)	-2	(X)	+55
Percent of families below the poverty level	29	31	31	39	15	13
Percent of families with female head	22	27	23	32	13	12
Median family income***	$4,756	$4,772	$4,732	$3,966	$6,199	$6,929
Male unemployment rate	13.8	12.1	15.7	14.3	8.8	7.5

---

* Includes Glenville neighborhood, partially in the poverty area. In 1960, about 65 percent of the total population of Glenville was in the poverty area.

** Less than 0.5 percent.

*** Income in 1959 and 1964, adjusted for price changes, in 1964 dollars.

X Not applicable.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Between 1960 and 1965 the Negro population declined in Watts and most conditions had not improved.

Changes in Conditions of Negroes in the Watts Area of Los Angeles, 1960 and 1965

	1960	1965
Number of families	6,180	5,300
Percent change	(X)	-14
Percent of families below the poverty level	44	43
Percent of families with female head	36	39
Median family income*	$3,632	$3,771
Male unemployment rate	16	14
Condition of housing units:		
Percent deteriorating	14	21
Percent dilapidated	2	4
Median gross rent	$63	$73

---

* Income in 1959 and 1964, adjusted for price changes, in 1964 dollars.

X Not applicable.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Unemployment in a selected group of city slums (studied by the U.S. Department of Labor in 1966) was almost 3 times the national average. When intermittent employment, low-wage work, and other factors are also included in a measure of deprivation, conditions in slums are seen to be especially acute.

Employment Conditions in Nine Seriously Disadvantaged Slum Areas,* November 1966

Unemployment rate in United States	3.5
Unemployment rate in nine slum areas (estimated average)	9.3
Subemployment** rate (unemployment and estimated underemployment):	
Total, nine slum areas	32.7
Boston: Roxbury area	24
New Orleans: Several contiguous areas	45
New York City: Central Harlem	29
East Harlem	33
Bedford-Stuyvesant	28
Philadelphia: North Philadelphia	34
Phoenix: Salt River Bed Area	42
St. Louis: North Side	39
San Francisco: Mission-Fillmore	25

---

* The areas included are predominantly Negro or substantially so. Excluded are the East and West sides of San Antonio which were studied by the Labor Department in November 1966, but are chiefly Mexican-American. Included are Roxbury area of Boston; several contiguous areas (Central city, Irish Channel, Lower 9th Ward, Desire, and Florida Ave.) in New Orleans; Central Harlem, East Harlem, and Bedford-Stuyvesant in New York; North Philadelphia of Philadelphia; Salt River Bed Area in Phoenix; North Side of St. Louis; and Mission-Fillmore in San Francisco.

** Subemployment includes (1) the unemployed as usually defined (those unemployed and actively looking for work); (2) part-time workers wanting full-time employment; (3) full-time workers with weekly earnings as follows: heads of households under 65 years old earning less than $60 per week working full time and individuals under 65 who are not heads of households and earn less than $56 per week in a full-time job; (4) half the adult males not in the labor force; and (5) half the adult males estimated to have been missed in the survey.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Office of the Secretary.

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1967 O—281-288